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One year, in advance, or within three months, \$3.00  
When payment is delayed over three months, \$4.00  
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Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.  
Any person sending as five new subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, (\$12.00), will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.  
Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.  
All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

**A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: \$2.50 IN ADVANCE.**

**VOL. 9. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 29, 1862. NO. 8.**

**Professional and Business Cards.**

**ATTORNEY AT LAW, WILMINGTON, N. C.**  
Office on Princess Street, nearly opposite the Journal Office.  
**H. L. HOLMES.**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW, WILMINGTON, N. C.**  
Office on corner of Front and Princess streets, under Journal Office.  
**JOHN BANKS.**  
Commission and Forwarding Agent, Wilmington, N. C., and will ship with dispatch all consignments made to him. (Sept. 24, 1862—5m)

**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oil, Dye Stuffs, Glass, Perfumery, Cigars, Old Liquors, Fancy Articles, &c., Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.**  
Prescriptions carefully compounded by experienced persons. March 19

**COMMISSION AND FORWARDING AGENT, WILMINGTON, N. C.**  
And will ship with dispatch all consignments made to him. (Sept. 24, 1862—5m)

**ATTORNEY AND COMMISSIONER, WILMINGTON, N. C.**  
**WILLIAM A. GUYER.**  
General Agent, Forwarding and Commission Merchant—I take pleasure in informing my friends, that I am prepared to give all business entrusted to me, efficient and personal attention. I have a wharf for Naval Stores, with ample accommodations, Spirit House, and Warehouse. Consignments of Cotton, Sugar, and all kinds of country produce solicited. Cash advances made on consignments. Wilmington, N. C., June 4, 1862 38-12m

**GENERAL AGENT, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C. [37]**  
**D. C. FREEMAN, GEO. HOUSTON.**  
**FREEMAN & HOUSTON, Wilmington, N. C.**  
**D. C. FREEMAN & CO., New York.**  
MERCHANTS AND FACTORS.

**HOUSE CARPENTER, WILMINGTON, N. C.**  
I have been employed by the late Mr. J. M. Smith, to manufacture WINDOW BLINDS, SASH, DOORS, STILLS, TUBS, &c., and do all manner of Job Work in his line, at the shortest notice. (31-1y)

**PAPEL MANUFACTURER AND RAG DEALER, 21 North Fifth and 23 Commerce street, Philadelphia.**  
Book, News, Paper, and Manila Paper made to order. Rags bought in large or small quantities at all times, and the highest market price paid. March 29th, 1862 29-1y

**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff, (under Mount Zion Hall, next door to Polley & Hart's), Front Street, Wilmington, N. C. [43]**  
**GILBERT, ROTHWELL & MAUSLAN.**  
General Agents and Commission Merchants, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C. 29-1y

**DEALERS IN Staple Dry Goods and Groceries, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C. 29-1y**  
**JOSEPH I. KEEN.**  
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He also takes contracts for Plaster, Plastering Hair, and Fire Brick, of the best quality, sale. Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 30, 1862 21-1y

**HOUSE, SHIP, AND SIGN PAINTER, AND PAPER HANGER, near the Rock Spring, Wilmington, N. C., is prepared at all times to execute any business in his line, in a neat and satisfactory manner.**  
To Country Customers.  
He would inform country customers that he is prepared to furnish them with all materials in his line, at New York and charges, and also with hands at the most moderate rates. He respectfully solicits a call, being determined to use every exertion to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage. January 30, 1862 21-1y

**GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., is prepared to furnish a full supply of Groceries, Wines and Liquors, and at the sale of all kinds of produce, forwarding goods. (March 11—27)**  
**MILES COSTIN.**  
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**General Notices.**

**WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in Kennebec, on Monday, the 1st of January next, the following tracts of Land, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to satisfy all taxes due thereon, and the costs of this advertisement, to-wit:**

358	James Brown.	Hodge's District.	99.29
918	William M. Bowen.	"	11.52
920	Theophilus Cardfield.	"	123.20
2501	Buckner L. Hill.	"	103.92
76	Henry Kornegay.	"	7.60
191	Catharine Winder.	"	14.98
557	Lemuel Cherry.	Wolfeboro' dist.	42.73
796	George W. Cherry.	"	35.05
203	Abelton Price.	"	1.46
108	John Holmes.	"	2.23
56	Sarah Johnson.	"	5.38
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56	Sukey Simmons.	"	5.38
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203	Abelton Price.	"	1.46
108	John Holmes.	"	2.23
56	Sarah Johnson.	"	5.38
203	Abelton Price.	"	1.46
113	Eliza Phipin.	"	5.38
56	Sukey Simmons.	"	5.38
108	John Holmes.	"	2.23
557	Lemuel Cherry.	Wolfeboro' dist.	42.73
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113	Eliza Phipin.		



# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, OCT. 29, 1852.

## DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
**GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE,**  
OF New Hampshire.  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**HON. WM. R. KING,**  
OF Alabama.

## ELECTION, TUESDAY, 24th DAY OF NOVEMBER.

Democratic Electors.  
For the State at Large, JAMES C. DOBBIN.  
First District, WILLIAM H. THOMAS.  
Second District, BURTON CHAIR.  
Third District, WALTER P. LEAK.  
Fourth District, ROBERT P. DICK.  
Fifth District, ABRAHAM BENCHER.  
Sixth District, L. O. BRANCH.  
Seventh District, SAMUEL J. PERSON.  
Eighth District, D. G. W. WARD.  
Ninth District, THOMAS BRAGG.

Democratic Electoral Tickets may be had in any quantity, at this office at \$1 per 1,000.

## DEATH OF MR. WEBSTER.

The mail brings to us the painful intelligence of the death of the great New England statesman, Hon. Daniel Webster, which mournful event occurred at his residence—Marshfield, near Boston, on Sunday morning last.

Mr. Webster, we believe, was in his seventy-first year, as are also his great countrymen, Cass and Benton. He was a native of Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, which county has given birth also to Levi Woodbury, Senator Atherton, Gen. Stark, the hero of the battle of Bennington, and also to the present Democratic candidate for the Presidency, Gen. Cass. Senators Dix and Dickinson of New York, and other distinguished men, came from the adjoining country.

In the course of a long life of public service, Mr. Webster never filled any State office save once, when he went to the Legislature of Massachusetts, and, true to his sporting instincts, introduced a bill for the better protection of the fishes in some streams. We believe he occupied his seat only a few days. Every office, save the highest in the gift of the people of the United States, he has filled ably and well, enjoying a reputation for high intellect, more generally conceded than to any man since the revolution, or perhaps even then. While men differed and differed widely about the soundness of his principles, or the propriety of his political course, all regarded him as the first man for talent in the Whig party, or perhaps in the country. The narrow sectionalism of his political creed and education long barred him from communion with the broad national heart and confined his popularity and influence within the circumscribed limits of New England, but every now and then the bigness of his heart, the majesty of his genius would burst forth and the liberality of his views, the sturdy manliness of his expression found a response in the bosom of every patriot.

Gifted with few of those characteristics of a popular leader which gave to Mr. Clay the almost despotic control of his party, Mr. Webster's influence was but secondary during life, to that of Mr. Clay; but when the charm of personal manner shall have passed away and nothing remains by which to judge of the two men save the records of the printed page and the spoken word, then if we are not much mistaken will Mr. Webster assert that mental pre-eminence to which posterity will consider him justly entitled, as perhaps the most learned and massive orator since the days of Burke. Mr. Calhoun, equally great, was of a different order.

Who will fill his place—any Whig can? What will be the immediate result of his dissolution if any, it is impossible to say. Death has been so busy of late years, that soon few of those lights that have become historical will be left. The last month has proved fatal to the man in all Europe best known in this country—the Duke of Wellington, and now this month sends back to Europe the intelligence of the departure of the American citizen best known in Europe. Surely a great man has fallen, and the sorrow inspired by his loss should hasten the bitterness, without cooling the warmth of the present contest.

Tuesday next "all the world and the rest of mankind" will be boiling over like a "hasty plate of soup," and the "noise and confusion" will be astonishing—very much so, indeed. Somewhere in the neighborhood of three millions of votes will be cast by our fellow-citizens. And when we say fellow-citizens we mean citizens whether native or adopted. We cannot go quite so far as Gen. Scott, and say "not only those who have been naturalized, but also those who intend to become naturalized," but certain it is that the possessors of several "rich Irish brogues" will be there, and gentlemen with "a German accent," besides other people "too numerous to mention," and it will be a great time generally. Yea, verily, will it. Upon the whole, the country will be saved, we hope.

Seriously, though, next Tuesday will mark a very important epoch in the history of the country—more important than the usual fourth year Presidential crisis is—there are other issues involved—more delicate and important questions likely to arise. The results of the coming election may exert an influence far beyond the limits of this country, and long after the fourth of March 1857. The permanency of the constitution; of those principles of strict construction upon which the safety of the union depends are alike involved and may be endangered. We feel little fear for the result, every thing from which is usually formed the data upon which calculations are based, indicate beyond a reasonable doubt the election of Pierce and King, and the chances for their defeat are not, in our opinion one in twenty, and yet we wish the election were over and the contest decided. We would not—so much importance do we attach to this matter—however a one-twentieth of a chance against us, and therefore do we long for the 2nd of November to be over—we desire in a measure to be "knocked into the middle of next week," because then we could see the whole affair and count up the MAJORITIES.

## Election Returns.—To Our Friends.

Will our friends in every County, and in every precinct put themselves to a little trouble to obtain and forward to us the returns from their respective counties and precincts, so that we may be able to lay the whole before our readers at the earliest possible moment, and thus all will obtain a large and desirable amount of information at the expense of a little trouble to each one.

Do send on the returns immediately, just as they are, and we'll pay the postage and thank you. Will our exchanges, in this State, be so good as to send us right off, all the news they have of the vote in their respective Districts or neighborhoods, and we will return the compliment. From two points in the State, at least where the telegraph can be used, Raleigh and Fayetteville, we hope that our correspondents and contemporaries there will give us their news by the lightning line. For the returns in

We want to talk plainly and to our friends against any disunion and secession, as they are against over confidence founded on the belief that all is decided and nothing remains for us now to do but to reap the rewards of victory. It is always safe—always right to count nothing done while anything still remains to be done. The second day of November is yet to be passed. The overwhelming strength of our party and of the country is yet to be shown on that day, and we may depend upon it that Seward and his coadjutors will move heaven and earth to obtain a triumph over the Democratic party and over the South. It is only by estimating justly the power of the elements opposed to us, and by bringing forth all the just and conservative forces of the country on our side that we can obtain such a victory as is due to our principles and our candidates.

Driven to desperation by their late defeats, Seward, Johnson, and John P. Hale, too, are using every means that recklessness can prompt, or total lack of principle suggest, to carry the North for Scott. Charges the basest are trumped up—motives the most unworthy are appealed to—sectionalism the most unblushing is roused against General Pierce, now that the briefness of the interval between this and the day of election can allow little or no time for their refutation or exposure.

With an overwhelming majority in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana—everywhere, how can the Northern Whigs endeavor to excite even the feeblest hope of defeating the Democratic party? Can it be by fair means? by the usual weapons of party warfare? Such a supposition would be preposterous—the political history of the country affords grounds for no such hope. No party ever yet triumphed at the Presidential election with such uniform majorities against them at all the preceding State contests. Some secret coalition is looked forward to. We were told some time since, that Seward was going to Europe; and this was paraded in the Scott papers as a sign that he and Scott had nothing to do with each other. Instead of his going to Europe, we find him in council with Gen. Scott last week at Auburn—Foss—the redoubtable Foss—was coming South to prove that he had not stolen a horse; instead of that, we hear of him at the last accounts in the Western Reserve, (Ohio,) electioneering for Scott, and against Pierce, among the Abolitionists and Free Soilers of that Abolition region. Hale, while nominally electioneering for himself, is, in fact, charging down upon Pierce as a pro-slavery man; and the New York Herald presumes beyond a doubt, that the Hale and Seward leaders understand each other; and that a coalition has been perfected for the defeat of one who so often defeated, and finally crushed the noted J. P. Hale; that all these influences are to be brought forward, we are certain—that they will be defeated, we are equally certain; but it is fully to suppose that all this fabric will fall without a struggle, and that the November election will be a mere child's play—a bare formality. We must be up and doing—every man must come to the polls. There is everything to excite us to action—our party are sound to the core—united, enthusiastic and victorious;—our opponents are defeated, desperate and dangerous. Let us, then, press forward, shoulder to shoulder, until the final victory be won; and we can then rest quietly with the assurance that we, too, have had our share in crushing this iniquitous coalition, in electing the noble patriots—Franklin Pierce and Wm. R. King.

"Eternal Vigilance is the Price of Liberty." A friend remarked to us the other day, that the contest between Pierce and Scott was virtually decided, and the struggle was now between the States in the effort to see which one should bear off the banner by giving the largest proportionate majority for the Democratic candidate. Such we firmly believe to be the fact. The State elections by indications which have never yet failed in the political history of the country, have gone to prove this with all the certainty of demonstration. But yet the warning of the immortal Jackson, with which we have headed these few remarks, should never be lost sight of by those who feel the importance of the issues involved. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." No muscle should be relaxed—no honorable effort should be spared—no vigilance should be slackened until the final victory is won—the final triumph secured—the earnestly sought-after accomplished. And in the proud rivalry of Democratic States, why should not North Carolina enter the lists and become a competitor for the banner? Has she less interest in the result than others?—are her sons more cold or more apathetic in the cause than others? No. Then "warn the committees"—bring out the voters, and let her devotion to the Union and the Constitution—to the rights of the South—to her own rights—be attested by a majority of at least ten thousand for PIERCE AND KING.

Democratic Meeting in Brunswick. We have not been able to obtain any detailed account of the Democratic meeting and dinner, at Mr. Biggs, on Saturday last, but from various gentlemen who were present, we learn that it was characterized by much enthusiasm, and cannot fail to be productive of good effects for the Democracy. We understand that the meeting was addressed briefly by Lieut. Drum, of the Army, who repelled the charges against Gen. Pierce's conduct in Mexico, from his own knowledge. He had stood by him and saw him when he was thickest and danger the thickest, and knows that any insinuations against Gen. Pierce's courage are, to use the mildest expressions, groundless and untrue.

It is proper to add that Lieut. Drum made no sort of allusion to politics, but merely stated facts known to him, in answer to a public call.

Hon. Wm. S. Ashe, Dr. John Hill, Samuel Langdon, Esq., M. B. Smith, Esq., and other gentlemen also addressed the meeting eloquently and effectively. The numbers largely exceeded those collected at the Whig gathering in the neighborhood. A capital dinner was provided, and "all went merry as a marriage bell."

JUDGE CALDWELL'S COMMUNICATION.—We publish with pleasure the explanation given by Hon. D. F. Caldwell of his action in regard to the use of the Court House at Wadesboro' by a Whig Elector, and the refusal of the same privilege to a Democratic Elector at Elizabethtown. We have no wish to do injustice, and therefore say that the explanation fully meets the objections we urged; at the same time that without such explanation the inference which we drew, and the remarks we made, were natural, and, indeed, inevitable.

For months past, the press, and the stump—the public meeting and the private assembly—have been engaged in canvassing the merits of the candidates presented by their respective parties, for the support of the American people; and if there be any truth in the evidence of public opinion which reach us from all quarters, the decision of the American people—especially of the people of this Southern State—has been pronounced in favor of the nominees of the Democratic party. It now only remains for that great jury—that grand inquest of the nation—to record its verdict on the second day of November—Tuesday next—in favor of Franklin Pierce and Wm. R. King, and against Winfield Scott and Wm. A. Graham.

If a consistent and an unwavering, and a lifelong devotion to the Constitution, and to the rights of all sections under it, be anything—if true and tried patriotism be anything—if modesty and unassuming learning be anything—if ability, and experience, and the possession of all these forms, any claims to the support of his fellow-citizens, then is Franklin Pierce richly entitled to that support—not alone a mere cold support, but a generous, hearty, warm and enthusiastic plaudits of "well done thou good and faithful servant," recorded at the ballot box, and to occur to give, and will give for the gallant standard-bearer of that party to whose noble principles she has so often testified her devotion.

And Wm. R. King—a native of our own State—of our own District—one who has reflected credit upon the land of his birth, while winning laurels in the home of his adoption;—has he no claims upon the Democracy of the Cape Fear—upon the sons of New Hanover? Let his deeds speak—his wise statesmanship—his high and unblemished character—his steadfast devotion to the rights of the South and of the country, speak for him; and let the other men who knew him as our Representative, bear witness for him.

When, in 1839, that great Southern patriot, J. C. Calhoun, introduced his celebrated Southern Rights resolutions in the Senate of the United States, Franklin Pierce stood by him and by us and gave the strength of his vote and the influence of his voice to those resolutions. When, in 1844-'5, John P. Hale and the Whigs of New Hampshire stumped that State in opposition to the annexation of Texas, because it would strengthen the slave power, Franklin Pierce met them then and there and advocated annexation and defended the South. When war came, Franklin Pierce volunteered as a private soldier to fight the battles of his country, and Lieut. Drum, who fought by his side there was called upon at a meeting in Brunswick County, on Saturday last, and told what he knew of him. He bore a noble tribute to his gallantry and goodness of heart, and put to flight the miserable slanders that have been circulated by the Scott press. When the compromise was passed and the North arose in a ferment to resist the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law, Pierce threw himself into the breach for that law—through his influence, the regularly nominated candidate of the Democratic party, was put aside because he opposed it, and a sound man was elected over his head. At all times and upon all occasions, he has been found standing by us. Can it be possible that we will neglect to stand by him—to give one day to promote his election—to go to the polls ourselves and to bring our friends up there also.

Contrast this record with that of Gen. Scott. When has he stood by the South—was it by his staid silence when Johnston and Seward and Greeley & Co., were using his name under which to rally against the South? Was it when, in 1849, he wrote a letter advocating the annexation of Canada on the North, but was opposed to any further extension on the South? Was it when he wrote his Atkinson letter, in which he avowed himself in favor of the melioration of slavery, even to extermination? Was it at any or all of these times, or if not, when was it?—Where is the single instance?—not one! not one!

The men are before you—these merits have been discussed time and again—the parties you know and are familiar with their principles—at least those of the Democratic party—for if the Whigs have any we do not know it. It is for you to Judge and to ACT. To act promptly and decisively. The issues are of no common character—the results will be equally striking and important.

Democrats we call upon to be up and doing—work diligently—the time is short—your opponents are active. Let us give at least ONE THOUSAND MAJORITY FOR PIERCE AND KING in New Hanover County, and FOUR THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED in the SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Next Week. We have a suggestion to make to our Democratic friends in this county. The Superior Court meets here on Monday. On that day nothing will be done beyond empanelling and charging the Jury, and other routine matters of a similar character. On Tuesday no Court business can be done, as the polls will be opened in the Court House on that day. It is, therefore, evident that no progress will be made with any cases until Wednesday; and as we know that the great majority of our country friends can do most good on the day of election in their own neighborhoods, we would suggest to them the expediency of their being there on that day if possible. A full vote in the country is a Democratic triumph; and to ensure this, requires the presence of active friends at the respective precincts. Besides, we fear there will be considerable difficulty in riding at this hour on account of the crowd. The probabilities are that one thousand votes will be polled here.

Wednesday we call upon as business will get all under way, and we hope by that night to have returns from several of the States—perhaps from a sufficient number to decide the election. We have made telegraphic arrangements to that effect, and shall spare no expense in obtaining the news.

There will be no necessity whatever for any body coming to town, except jurors, before Wednesday morning. They of course should be in on Monday.

On Our Table.—A piece of Maine, entitled "The Apollo Walks," composed by Horatio L. Schaffner, and dedicated to Miss Louisa Savage, of Wilmington. For sale by H. L. Schaffner.

Also, the Lady's Book, for November, with the usual embellishments. J. A. Sells, Publisher.

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THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.  
WILMINGTON, N. C. MONDAY, OCT. 25, 1852.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.  
JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe county, N.C.  
JOHN JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.  
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.  
JAMES H. MERRITT, Gravelly Hill, Bladen co.  
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.  
LEWIS JONES, Flat Hill, O., Laurens county.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.  
FOR PRESIDENT,  
**GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE,**  
Of New Hampshire.  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**HON. WM. H. KING,**  
Of Alabama.

ELECTION, TUESDAY, 30 DAY OF NOVEMBER.  
Democratic Republic Electors.  
For the State at large, JAMES C. DOBBIN.  
First District, WILLIAM H. THOMAS.  
Second District, WILLIAM H. THOMAS.  
Third District, WALTER F. LEAK.  
Fourth District, ROBERT P. DICK.  
Fifth District, ABRAHAM H. BANCHEER.  
Sixth District, L. O'B. BRANCH.  
Seventh District, SAMUEL J. PERSON.  
Eighth District, WM. WARD.  
Ninth District, THOMAS BRAGG.

"No North, no South, no East, no West, under the Constitution, but a sacred maintenance of the common bond and true devotion to the common brotherhood."  
FRANKLIN PIERCE.

"It is untrue that Gen. Pierce used any language ascribed to him in the Independent Democrat," by Rev. Mr. Fox—Union Democrat, Jan. 14, '52.

SCOTT'S OPINION OF SCOTT IN '48.  
"Send a delegate to the Convention, if you can for Clay; if not for Clay, for Corwin; if not for Corwin, for Seward; if not for Seward, for Taylor; but last of all for Scott. Scott is a vain conceited conceited man. His brains—all that he has—are in his cap, and if he should be elected President, he would tear the whig party into tatters in LESS THAN SIX MONTHS."—HORACE GREELY.

WEEK'S OPINION OF SCOTT IN '48.  
"In the character of Gen. Scott there is much, very much to commend and admire. But the mischief is, there is weakness in all his acts and in the Presidency—immediately after the close of the campaign of 1850, he wrote a scathing letter, making himself a candidate, in which all sorts of unwise things were said to return and plague his friends if he should be a candidate. And since that time, with a fatuity which seems upon him who get bewildered in gazing at the white horse, he has been suffering his pen to do him the honors achieved by his sword."  
THURLOW WEED.

HENRY CLAY'S OPINION OF MILITARY MEN.  
"BETTER THAT WE, PEDESTAL AND FAMINE SHOULD SWEEP OVER THE LAND, THAN THAT A MILITARY CHIEFTAIN SHOULD BE ERECTED TO THE PRESIDENCY."—HENRY CLAY.

Extract from Gen. Scott's letter to Dr. Atkinson.  
"I AM PERSUADED THAT IT IS A MORAL OBLIGATION OF MASTERS AND SLAVEHOLDING STATES TO EMPLOY ALL MEANS NOT INCOMPATIBLE WITH THE SAFETY OF BOTH COLORS, TO MELIORATE SLAVERY, EVEN TO EXTERMINATION!"

SCOTT ON CANADA ANNEXATION.  
"Though opposed to incorporating with any district dually peopled with the Mexican race, I should be most happy to fraternize with our north-eastern neighbors."

"Let not our people be deceived by the bragging declarations of Mr. Fremont, that Gen. Scott is the only available candidate. If it is not, what is the ground of the SEVERAL ARD action of the NORTH make it so? And is that a motive which should influence a Southern man to go for him? On the contrary, it is quite a sufficient motive for opposing him to the last."—Fay. Observer, April 27, 1852.

The Elections.  
It turns out that the Democratic majority in Pennsylvania is nearly double what it had at first been reported, while that in Ohio is rather smaller, although still heavy—say thirteen to fifteen thousand. The Philadelphia Bulletin (neutral) gives official and reported majorities in all the counties in Pennsylvania six and estimates them. It makes the Democratic majority for Supreme Judge, 18,750, and for Canal Commissioner, 15,317. Still later accounts report heavy Democratic gains in the six estimated counties—making the Judge's majority some 20,000 and the Canal Commissioner's 17,000—16 Democrats and 9 Whigs to Congress—one Democratic gain. Indiana comes out even stronger than it had been put down at. Florida certainly Democratic.

The Hon. William A. Graham arrived at Salisbury on the 8th on his way to Lincoln. Numbers of the citizens flocked to his room to see and greet him. His presence kindled a flame of enthusiasm amongst his political friends, who at once resolved upon a public demonstration as a more suitable expression of their high regard; and accordingly, about half past seven o'clock, a large procession marched from the Court-house to his lodgings for that purpose. Gov. Graham addressed the crowd briefly, and the interesting proceedings of the occasion were protracted until a late hour.

Mr. Graham, who has started on a "Western tour." We should like to know whether he, as well as Gen. Scott, is going to locate a "military asylum" away in the mountains above Lincoln. Now Gen. Scott has been wiser than Gov. Graham, for he has secured a military asylum for himself by holding on to his position as commander-in-chief. How many more accidental speeches will Gov. Graham make, and how many more cut-and-dry letters will he write between the time of election? Can the Register answer?

Dividend.  
As will be seen by an advertisement in another column, the Board of Directors of the Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad have declared a dividend of six per cent on the earnings of the road for the last year. This desirable result must impart confidence in the value of the stock, which is bound, ultimately, to reach par, and that at an early period. The prosperity of our public works is pleasing theme to which to recur amid the turmoil and excitements of a heated political contest. We are pleased also to notice that the investment which the State has made in the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road, is paying more than the interest on the State Bonds issued to meet her subscription to that work. If the present prosperity of the country continues, and we no earthly reason to prevent it, the revenues accruing to the State from the investments in all her works—new and old—will pay the interest on her debts incurred in the prosecution of them; and the sale of the stock itself, if she so desires, eventually pay principal; so that, while the people will enjoy the advantages, and the public treasury reap the benefits of the appreciation of property, arising from the facility of communication, and access to market, no considerable embarrassment will be experienced, nor any great addition to our State taxes be required. Indeed it is questionable if any will be called for after the first few years, on account of the State debt.

Meeting and Procession last Night.  
The Pierce and King Club held an enthusiastic meeting in the Court House last evening. The crowd kept gathering in until the house was filled throughout. Mr. B. SMITH, Esq., made a capital speech, of nearly an hour in length. Every point told and was enforced with earnestness and ability. The approbation of the audience was attested by repeated bursts of applause. S. J. PERSON, Esq., was called upon, and talked well and powerfully for five minutes; after which, a procession was formed, and marched through several of the principal streets.

A Gain of Eight Congressmen—Eight Thousand.  
It turns out that in the recent election in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Florida, there is a gain of Democratic Congressmen to the number of eight; to wit: Two in Pennsylvania, three in Ohio, two in Indiana, and one in Florida, and a majority in the popular vote in these States of fully fifty thousand, namely: over twenty thousand in Pennsylvania; fifty thousand in Ohio and Indiana, and between two and three hundred in Florida.

The efforts of our Scott friends to rally under this news reminds us of the story of the fellow who, when the deluge came, tried to get into Noah's ark and couldn't. Raising his mouth and nose above the fast swelling flood, he shouted out at the top of his voice, "Go to thunder with your old ark, it's only going to be a bit of a shower after all," and then he was drowned.

APPOINTMENT.—We learn that Captain WILLIAM J. PRICE, has been appointed to the command of the Company's Steamer Gladiator, vice Captain ISAAC B. SMITH, deceased. The appointment of Captain PRICE cannot fail to give satisfaction and be popular, as he is an experienced navigator and a perfect gentleman.

RECEIPTS, Oct. 20, 1852.  
DEAR JOURNAL.—In the course of the day, the Speaker announced the following Committees: On Geological and Agricultural Survey of the State, Messrs. Bynum, Person, Murchison, Albright and Arendell. On Amendments to Constitution—Messrs. McDowell, Hoke, Lillington, Joyner and Canady. On Agricultural Survey of the State, Messrs. Canady, Person, Woodfin, Boyd, Clark, McMillan, Speight and Cowper.

Mr. Kelly introduced a bill to regulate salaries of Attorney Generals and Solicitors. [Fixes salary at \$300 per annum.]  
Mr. Scott introduced a bill to lay off and establish a new road in the county of Catawba.

Mr. Gilmer's resolution, which was laid on the table yesterday, was, at his request, on motion of Mr. Hoke, taken up; and Mr. Gilmer, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Woodfin, and Mr. T. P. Jones, on the part of the Whigs, addressed the Senate; Messrs. Person, Clarke, Hoke and Thomas, on behalf of the Democrats. The debate was long and warm. The speaker between Mr. Jones and Mr. Clark, was interesting, while the whole affair was out of order. I think, entirely. You will find a detailed account of the debate in Friday's Standard. Mr. G. W. Caldwell is still confined to his room.

The House did but little, having adjourned to hear the Senate debate. I believe most of the business done in the House, was the consideration of a bill to pay talia jurors, which was finally ordered to be read.

The time draws near for the great battle, and for once, certain, the great commander is to be defeated; this is a fixed fact—beyond the control of rumor. The Whig flag has fallen in this City—rumor broke, and the names of Scott and Graham will never again be known in the County of North Carolina. The morning of this sad event, the Register had been poking fun at the Standard, because the wind had torn King's name from the Pierce and King flag; and before his paper had circulated through the City, his Gales flag, rope and all, had disappeared. I understand the Standard, that the Editor says he had rather give \$100 than that should have happened. He had better keep his rather and \$100 to cure the approaching November disaster.

RALEIGH, (Thursday), October 21st, 1852.  
DEAR JOURNAL.—The Senate to-day, was the theatre of a scene of vast excitement. At 12 o'clock, the Speaker announced the order of the day, and the consideration of the resolution which was laid over yesterday. Mr. Bynum, for whose benefit the resolution was suffered to live until to-day, rose in his place, to make a speech. A large number of spectators had congregated in the lobby to hear this mighty effort of the great orator. He opened with an air of much promise, and in the course of his introductory remarks, he said—"no gentleman would occupy a seat in this Hall, under the same circumstances that the Senator from Camden and Carrick did." The Speaker interrupted Mr. Bynum, and desired that he should not use language reflecting upon the motives of Dr. Shaw. Dr. Shaw asked that Mr. Bynum might be allowed such language as he desired. Mr. Bynum attempted to proceed—and he addressed the Speaker—looked confused—and he resumed his speech, complaining of the confusion which he had produced. The scene was immense, and Mr. B. retired from the Senate, and the further consideration of the subject was postponed till tomorrow morning, 11 o'clock.

A number of engrossed bills from the House of Commons, were read the first time in the Senate. Mr. Thompson introduced a bill to repeal the Act establishing the county of Jackson. Mr. Barrow, a bill to change the name of the county seat of Stokes. Mr. Boyd from the committee to have a skeleton map of the State drawn, reported that duty as having been performed; a copy for each member was ordered to be printed.

In the House, Mr. Cherry, from the committee on Finance, reported the bill to repeal part of section 31 chapter 102 of Revised Statutes, and recommended that it do not pass.

Mr. Reid, Duplin, who introduced the bill, said that the object was to compel men having land lying partly in one county and partly in another, to list the different portions for taxation in the respective counties. He said as the law now stood a man could give in his land in either county, and would thereby evade the county in which taxes were lowest, though the greater part of the land might lie in the other county. He moved to lay the report and bill on the table, and to print the bill, which was concurred in.

The bill to divide Ireland county, was reported back to the House, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, and its rejection recommended. This bill was debated at length by several gentlemen, but by none more ably and effectually than by the representative from Chatham, Mr. Cotton. He has entirely acquitted himself gallantly, and has made a noble use of his talents.

Mr. Saunders offered a resolution to instruct the Treasurer to transmit to each Sheriff in the State a copy of the law recently passed, concerning the election of Electors.

Mr. Dobbin introduced a bill to amend the act incorporating the Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road Company. Mr. Dargan, a bill to give the election of Judges to the people.

Local news extremely stale—no many distinguishing strangers in the City, and the session is fast losing its novelty.

Arrival of the Europa.  
NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—The steamer Europa arrived to-day, with Liverpool dates to the 9th inst.

Sales of cotton for the week, 82,000 bales. The market was little asked.

Flour and wheat were in steady request and prices better. Baltimore and Ohio 21a. 6d. a 22a. White and yellow corn 20s 6d. to 30s.

Bishop Terry, of Scotland, is dead. Jenny Lind intends to reside in Dresden.

Great activity in the French navy yards. The French Steamship was summoned to meet on important business. It was thought it was to proclaim the Empire.

There had been an attempted assassination of the Shah of Persia. He was wounded three shots. The last expedition in search of Sir John Franklin had returned, but brought no tidings.

Important from Havana—Arrest and Imprisonment of American Citizens.  
NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 21.—The steamer Empire City arrived here to-day with Havana dates to the 18th.

She reports that the passengers per brig Millard, from New Orleans, were arrested and confined, for having copies of the Planeyans in their possession.

The Crescent City passengers, who arrived by the brig Black Warrior, were arrested and examined relative to the proceedings on board the Crescent City. They were afterwards released. Several influential citizens of Havana had been imprisoned for having copies of the Delta in their possession.

Ohio—OFFICIAL.—Governor Wood, who has just returned from Columbus, says about sixty counties have reported officially, and that the balance are coming in. The law requires the returns to be opened in the presence of the governor, secretary of State, and auditor; and that they shall be in the day agreed upon for the opening.

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